REMARKS

Claims 1-49 remain in this application. Claims 1, 4, 6, 11, 16, and 19 have been amended. No new matter has been added by these amendments.

The Examiner objected to the abstract of the disclosure because of the phrase "are disclosed" in line 2. Applicants have amended the wording of the abstract as required by the Examiner. Therefore, Applicants request that the Examiner withdraw this objection to the specification. No new matter has been added by this amendment.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 9, and 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Weinberg. The Examiner rejected Claims 24-25 and 34-35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg. The Examiner rejected Claims 3-6, 15-16, 18-19, 22-23, 26-29, 31, 33, 40-41, 43-44, and 46-49 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg in view of Astiz. The Examiner rejected Claims 7-8, 17, 20-21, 30, 32, and 45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg in view of Astiz and further in view of Sitka. All of these rejections are respectfully traversed. In light of the amendments as well as the following remarks, Applicants respectfully submit the claims are in condition for allowance.

Before the merits of the Examiner's rejections are discussed, a brief summary of the present application is provided. The present invention relates to locating information on a wide area network such as the Internet and, more particularly, to a method and system for organizing and displaying information about Internet Web sites on Web site maps. The present invention addresses the need for a more efficient (than the often very slow process offered by current Internet search engines in which the searcher must click on search results one-by-one to determine if each result is responsive to the search criteria) way to assess the information accessible through a wide area network search on an Internet search engine or directory. The method and system of the present invention organize and display information about Web pages on Web maps. These Web maps provide a summary of the information that a Web page provides

access to, facilitating a rapid assessment of what may be accessed through a Web site's home page. Preferably, a Web server will generate the Web maps so that the user may perform other tasks while the Web maps are being generated. The resulting Web maps are preferably much smaller in size than the Web page or pages it maps. The Web maps are preferably organized in a clear, simplified manner to facilitate rapid viewing and comprehension. Preferably, the Web maps include hyperlinks from the mapped Web page so that someone reviewing the map may link to the mapped Web page and related Web pages for which hyperlinks have been identified.

Turning to the prior art cited by the Examiner, the Examiner cited Weinberg as anticipating the method of the present invention, and, both alone and in conjunction with other prior art (more fully discussed below), rendering the present invention obvious. But Weinberg is concerned with an entirely different problem than the invention. Weinberg discloses a diagnostic tool to be used by a Webmaster in evaluating the performance and effectiveness of Web sites. The software tool disclosed by Weinberg analyzes and displays the links and nodes of a designated Web site to alert the Webmaster to potential problems (such as nonoperative links or high traffic areas on a Web site).

For an invention to be anticipated by prior art, all elements of the invention must be disclosed in the prior art. Weinberg does not disclose the element of the present invention that a search of a wide area network will result in the Web pages whose content will be analyzed, organized, and displayed (such as is a limitation of Claims 1 and 11 of the present invention). Rather, Weinberg, by its own terms, is a software tool specifically addressed to Webmasters (rather than Web surfers), allowing these Webmasters to perform diagnostics on their web sites. Claims 1, 11, and their respective dependent claims (which are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim) are therefore not anticipated by Weinberg, for this reason alone. Further with respect to Claim 11 and its dependent claims, Weinberg fails to disclose:

> selecting objects from said set of linked target pages, comprising at least one link from a first target page to a second target page in said set of target pages; and generating a map page wherein said map page contains said link

as defined by Claim 11. Map pages with links to information sought in a search of Internet pages are not contemplated or suggested by Weinberg. For both of the foregoing reasons, the rejection of Claims 1, 2, 9 and 11-13 on the grounds that they are anticipated by Weinberg should be withdrawn.

The Examiner's obviousness rejections based solely on Weinberg are likewise deficient. Weinberg neither discloses nor suggests the use of a Web server and connected database as is claimed in independent Claims 24 and 36. Since Weinberg is addressed to providing a Webmaster's diagnostic tool (rather than facilitating more efficient wide area network searches), the Web page analysis and display software will be run on the Webmaster's computer. Weinberg does disclose the existence of a Web server, but only as the location of the Web site to be analyzed—the analysis software communicates with these Web servers (unlike the present invention in which the Web server generates Web maps and stores these maps in a connected database). The problem addressed by the present application, however, demands a different location for the Web site analysis software. Where efficient Web site organization and display is sought by a computer user searching a wide area network, it is highly beneficial for the software providing this functionality be run on a Web server (as the Web server would likely have a faster connection to the wide area network and such a configuration would allow the user to perform other tasks while the Web maps were being generated). Likewise, the Webmaster diagnostic tool disclosed by Weinberg has no need for an attached database. Weinberg discloses saving single point-of-comparison snapshots of a particular Web site's configuration to a disk. The present invention, on the other hand, contemplates the use of a database to store Web maps generated in conjunction with many searches, therefore a database connected to a Web server (rather than single file

stored on a Webmaster's computer) is highly beneficial. Since Weinberg does not disclose or suggest several elements of the present invention and the problems addressed by Weinberg and the present invention are so different, the Examiner has not made a prima facie case for obviousness. The Examiner's obviousness rejections based on Weinberg alone (both to the independent claims noted above and their dependent claims which are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim) should be withdrawn.

The Examiner's other obviousness rejections, relying on Weinberg combined with other prior art references, likewise do not establish prima facie showings of obviousness. Astiz is cited by the Examiner in combination with Weinberg to reject Claims 3-6, 15-16, 18-19, 22-23, 26-29, 31,33, 40-41, 43-44, and 46-49. It should be noted that this rejection over Weinberg in further view of Astiz is directed solely at dependent claims that, in light of the above discussion, depend on allowable base claims. Therefore, Applicants assert that these dependent claims are allowable as depending from allowable base claims. Moreover, even when the rejections based on Weinberg and Astiz are considered independently of the above discussion, plainly, no prima facie case of obviousness has been made.

There is no motivation or suggestion to combine Weinberg with Astiz as would be required for a prima facie showing of obviousness. These two references address completely different problems. As noted above, Weinberg is directed at providing a diagnostic tool for a Webmaster. In contrast, Astiz is directed at providing Web users with an organized display of the contents of a particular Web page. As the Examiner points out, Weinberg does disclose storing maps in memory (such as a disk), but Weinberg discloses storing these maps for the Webmaster to use as reference points for comparison against later generated maps (for the Webmaster to chart improvements in traffic flow on a particular Web site). Astiz discloses a Web page storing its navigational map in a database for a user of that Web page to view. Given the vast differences in the problems to be solved and the differences in the storage mechanisms
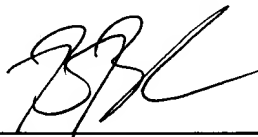
chosen, neither Weinberg nor Astiz discloses or suggests any motivation to combine with the other reference.

The Examiner rejected Claims 7-8, 17, 20-21, 30, 32, and 45 as being unpatentable over Weinberg in view of Astiz and further in view of Sitka. Applicants submit that these claims are dependent claims that, in light of the above discussion, depend from allowable base claims. Therefore, the rejection of these claims over Weinberg in view of Astiz and further in view of Sitka should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1-49 are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested, and a timely Notice of Allowability is solicited. If it would be helpful to placing this application in condition for allowance, the Applicants encourage the Examiner to contact the undersigned counsel and conduct a telephonic interview.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition the Commissioner for a one-month extension of time, extending to January 26, 2004, the period for response to the Office Action dated September 26, 2003. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 50-0639.

Respectfully submitted,

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Brian M. Berliner
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 34,549

O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP
400 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, CA 90071-2899
Telephone: (213) 430-6000

LA2:694663.2